still hunt lest us all; while in 1854, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 60 earnest work in the country districts saved the State. Hard work, in 1866, saved us again, while the cities were terribly against us; while in 1867, by neglecting the rural portions, the Assembly and the State were lost.

What is true of New-York is equally true of Pennsylvaain and Ohlo. Those States could never be carried by, or for, the Republicans on the still-hunt. Earnest, enduring affort carried each of them in 1866; while in 1867, on the stiff-hunt, Pennsylvania lest its State ticket and Obje its Legislature. In 1885 and 9 both were saved by hard work, indiscriminately, and avow their belief that, in all wishe New-York, in the latter year, has been lost by negsecting the country districts.

Republicans ever have relied, and ever must rely for success, on the country, The cities and large villages are naturally against them. In these, our enemies are eastly railied. Arguments or efforts are not needed to draw them out. They gather readily and willingly at the polls, most of them expecting something to drink. Not so with Republicans. They are the stald, sober, business men in the community. They do not make polities a trade, and hence special efforts are needed to

arouse and bring them out. This suggests a very natural and proper inquire. Why did our State Committee, in the late canvass, so sadiy arglect the rural districts? What was done to get out the vote f What became of the \$25,000 assessed on the swee-holders? What local or County Committee was ever seen or communicated with as to the condition of things in their localities? What agents, what circulars, w-te ever sent out? What close or doubtful districts were ever looked after? What ballots were supplied to the interior? What portion of the \$25,000 was expended for eigars, champague, and beard at the Fifth Avenue, and what to elect, at the beek of Tammany, certain Ring

eamidates in defiance of law ! S elug the country districts thus neglected, and thereby the state lost, it seems to .me. Mr. Editor, that the populate have the right to say to the State Committee, "Give an account of thy stewardship, for thou shalt no longer to szeward." Acw-Tork, Nov. 16, 1869.

We do not consider the above imputations well grounded. The State Committee sent into the country-mainly to the close Senate districts-more than the \$25,000 aforesaid. It was sent expressly to organize and draw out the full Republican vote; yet that vote failed to come out. Nearly one-fourth of the farmers chose to dig potatoes or harvest buckwheat and not go to the pells. Thousands managed to be out of the State on business or pleasuretours on the day of election. We see no use in whining or scolding. Let the past go, and resolve to do better next time. We are not beaten half so badly as we were two years ago: yet, but for the fraudulent votes, we gave Gen. Grant at least 20,000 majority the next Fall. We can better that in 1870 .- Ed. Trib.]

A LETTHER HOME.

BY EX-COUNCILMAN TERENCE O'TOOLE. Containing some rhyme (the words to be sung by the people in the "ould dart," to the air of "Tread ou the tail of me cont") and a good deal of reason (for the citizens of New-York to put in their pipes and smoke,

whether they like it or not.)

Gen, Dinuls, ma bouchil, don't dally,
list come here as soon as ye can,
An' fine in the Tainmany rally,
Fur we've carried the day—to a man.
We've bare all our fees most complately;
The nager, we've sint him affoat!
'Pou me soukins! I have n't seen lately
A weapon that fights like a vote.

Our laders are one Misther Sweeny,

Dick Connolly (both byes from home). An' one Misther Tweed, who's no greeney, Ent's as shinart as the best avour own.
The first how ids the goold av the county;
The city gives eash fur Dick's note;
The third-bless his heart-gives a bounty
Fur ivery kind av a vote?

On the day av election, me honey, The divin a sthroke do we wurk; Nor a clat do we spind av our mone Yet all may get dhrank as a Turk. At the polls there is lashins av liquor To moisten the dust in our throats; For they say the more whisky the quicker The ballot-box fills up wid votes.

There, the beauty av bein' dimmecratic is aver so plain to be see

To the vote avitle aristocratic
Why I have from tin to fifteen!
If a peeter should chip us in prison,
The judges, on whom we all doat,
Tells him 'twas no business av his 'n—
Tells us: "hurry back, byes, an' vote." So this votin' both airley an' offen

he spalpeens—bad cess to their picturs Och, Lord, on their fall how I gloat! Let thing dare rise acin to put stricturs On the furriber's right to a vote!

The landlords—those vulturs who fatten
On poverty over the world,
Who hate us as divise hate Latin—
To the depths av dispair we have hurl'd!
On me purse mine his hould ne'er relaxes;
He doubled me rut since I werde.
Pin revenged, though—Fe doubled his taxes,
And did it—he says—by me vote.

Thin Dinnis, me jewel, don't tarry

Fur they'll all get their citizen papers
As they shiep on the dock from the beat
An' the Tannmany Ingins, be jabers!
Will talche thim the right way to vote!

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC. The following communication from Norman Wiard was read at the last meeting of this organization, at the Hendquarters in Washington, and a Committee consisting of Comrades N. P. Chipman, Judge Advoeate-General: Samuel A. Duncan, Commanding De partment of the Potomac, and Chris. C. Cox, was appointed to confer with Mr. Wiard and devise some plan, as suggested by him, to increase the charity

Ind of the Order.

MR. WIARD'S LETTER.

The Hon. JOHN A. LOGAN, Commander in Chief G. A. R.

—M) DEAR GENERAL: I am the possessor of a fine satircel picture, entitled "Done Gone," representing the endof Secosion—"Hie Jacet Secosin"—with all its instigators
and supporters prostrate at its grave. Looking at it
reminds me of a little story. Soon after I received it
from the artist, W. H. Davis of Port Jefferson, L. I., I
brought it to Washington to exhibit it to President Lincoin, thinking its grave humor might entiven his careworn spirit if it was presented at the appropriate time,
and I had the satisfaction to notice that he took great interest in it. He saw points in it not before discovered,
and took new hope from it, asympt the same of the and took new hope from it, saying that it was prophetic. In 1864, the war was not cuded, and the Fresident seemed to enjoy looking at the picture so much that I took occasion to ask him to accept it as a present to decorate his private office when he had ceased to be President. He said, "No," and added, "let me keep it here awhile, it seems like a friend; and after the war is over and secession is buried indeed, give it to some soldier who, in your opinion, has done most to put down the Rebeilion." At this ending of the war it thought I saw no difficulty in making the selection suggested, but from that time until the present I have become more and more undecided, and have finally concluded to present it to the Grand Army of the Republic as the most appropriate compinance with the spirit of the late President's suggestion, the patriotism oracer, and skill, of its members compagnee with the spirit of the late President's sugges-tion, the patriotism bravery, and skill, of its members "put down and buried secession." I desire you, there-fore, Sir, to accept." Done dome 'on behalf of the organi-gation of which you are the head, that it may be pre-served at headquarters as long, as the organization con-tinues. I would also suggest that the picture might be duplicated by photography or caromodithography and copies thereof be prescrited by subscriptions from outside friends to each Post under your command. If indictionally managed, this idea might be made the means of raising managed, this idea might be made the means of raising a considerable fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of soldiers who would have been in your rains had they not died for their country. Any meanaged has they not died for their country. Any personal exection on my part to secure this object will be cheerfull rendered. I am, General, your obsident servant.

Not 4, 1869. Norman Wiand.

ELECNORAL ADDRESS OF HENRY ROCHFORT. The Rappel publishes the following electoral address from Henri Rochefort, in reply to an address pointing out the course laid down for M. Gambetta, and

accepted by him:

CITIZENS: The programme you present to me is that of the Republicans of '52. This is to say to you that I accept at absolutely, and that I can only give greater stress to its execution, for the mission of the depary to-day is not to recelaim our rights, but to reconquer them by all possible means. The promises made to us have, up to the present, only resulted in betrays; all the libertless granted us have proved deceptions. Since the despots derive such incomprehensible satisfaction at destroying or bratalizing the people, it is time to demonstrate, not by wards, but acts, that there is peril in doing so. In presence of the bloody scenes which the demands of labor cause almost periodically, it is impossible for us to seek the cyll but at its root. Extermination is no answer, and the half of France cannot continually raise subscriptions the eyil but at its root. Extermination is no answer, and the half of France cannot continually raise subscriptions to inter the other. The Government improves its weapons, let us improve ours, which are not intended to cause mourning in families, and put orphane on the street. Our weapons are individual liberty; just laws which will not send to the citizen who displeased the Minister to Cayenne or Charenton; responsibility on the part of criminals, if they are or are not officials; gratuitous escueitor; the suppression of scandalous emoluments; the right to meet in a half and express opinions in a journal. Finally, all the ornament of these indispensable liberties which make those who possess them men, and those who do not, beasts. Your programme, citizens, is therefore mine from the first to the last word. You confer on me the honor of demanding its realization. I accept, with joy, the glory, and, I may add, the danger. Greeting fraternally.

HENRI ROCHEPORT.

WOMEN AS DOCTORS.

The question of admitting female medical students to clinical lectures still attracts considerable attention both in and out of Philadelphia. A new aspect has, however, been given to the discussion by the issue, a few days ago, of a card by the Faculty of the Women's College, in which they disclaim the general impression that the ladies were to attend the lectures special diseases of men and women, and in all operations necessarily involving embarrassing exposure of

person, it is not fitting or expedient that students of different sexes should attend promisenously. We print below various communications and extracts on the subject, some of which were written before the statement of the Faculty was published. In the new development of this controversy these communications, embracing views from divers standpoints, will be read with fresh interest. WHAT THE DOCTORS THINK OF THE QUESTION.

The following has been adopted by the Faculty of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and

Surgery: Whereas, Much controversy has existed among medical students and colleges that would involve all colleges and students in the city; we, the Faculty of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery, having taken no part in the proceedings relating to the females attending the Pennsylvania Hospital, regard the actions of those who have as derogatory to the dignity and honor of our medical institutions, and believe the time has passed when female culture and talent should not only be cultivated, but appropriated to alleviate the ills and correct the defects of our physical, intellectual, and moral condition. We also deprecate any interference on the part of medical students, or others, with the time-honored and well-regulated Pennsylvania Hospital, and are happy to inform the public that the students of the Philadelphia University of Medicine and Surgery have taken no part with the University of Pennsylvania and defferson Medical College on the one hand, or the Eelectic and Homeopathic institutions on the other, nor can we approve of the conduct of our sister institutions of legitimate medicine. Signed by all the members of the Faculty. DEAN ROGERS ON THE TRADE OF PHILADELPHIA.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: Under the cooing solicitation of an "Interviewer," Dean Rogers, of the Ponnsylvania University. is thus reported to have expressed himself in reference to public criticism on the behavior of medical students: "The result of all this abuse will be to bring the students and medical schools of Philadelphia into discredit abroad. Philadelphia's Medical Colleges draw to the city annually about 1,000 students, and the effect of this senseless tirade against them will operate against every material interest of the city. These young men are the means of bringing a vast trade to Philadelphia from every section of the country, and if they are driven away our trade must suffer considerably." We had thought that such timid and ignoble language was banished to the dictionaries of Archaic English. There was enough of it in the last decade. If at that time a certain class of offenders was occasionally chastised by an outsneken journal there were protesting hands stretched out, and quavering voices uttered fearful forebodings of a lessened traffic; while a soothing cataplasm was speedly applied to wounded feelings, and all was serene. But the more rigorous climate that obtained during the ensuing years of battle either struck the chill of death into all such weakings, or braced them to better action. Can it be that any escaped the moral thunderstorm by slumber! Has Irving's sommolent hero really left a progeny who have slept through all the glerious hubbub, and now, half awake, resume their suspended croak! The lamentations of Dean Rogers are base and spiritless; but it is too late in the day for them to be harmful, and we think the trace-of Philadelphia will survive the threatened like. Yours, &c. W. C. M. Philadelphia, Nov. 15.

course of the female students had been marked by that wise foresight and discretion which should characterize the leaders of a great reform. The question lies outside of any transient squabble in the Philadelphia schools. The chance for women in the study of medicine is one of too great importance to allow it to suffer from the lack of judgment of these few young girls without rebuke. The sole objection to women pursuing this career has been the heak of delicacy in it; any female student, therefore, who is in too great haste to throw aside the modesty course of the female students had been marked by that who is in too great haste to throw aside the modesty which nature has given her, and to unnecessarily pull mere than all the insults of the Philadelphia boors will aid it. Nature may have made a mistake in giving her primarily a sense of decency, but men are not apt to It is the same fatal error se that by which the Woman's Rights leaders are injuring their cause, when they strive to stand on the same level with men by being more clamorous and shriller-tongued than they. Now, how far must the study of science rob a woman

of modesty ! There is a false shame as shameful as guilt. Heaven forbid that we should defend it! There is a decency without which woman is not woman. It is time to look to it that our wives and daughters, in their zeal for science, do not trample it under foot. The facts of this recent case are briefly these, as we learn them from the Managers of the Hospital and Professors in the University-men strongly in favor of woman physicians: Attached to the Female Medical College is a hospital for the treatment of diseases of women and children, in which weekly clinical lectures are given for the benefit of the female students. The clinics of the great Pennsy! vania Hospital and the almshouse embrace every variety of surgical operations, many of which it is highly luprobable a woman will ever be called upon to perform his own sex. To these lectures the students of the Woman's College requested to be admitted; and, in con sequence of this application, the professors stated to the mule students that hereafter a certain class of subjects must be excluded from presentation, as they deemed them unfit to be submitted to a mixed audience. Even the Managers thought this hardly fair to the men, who had paid for the lectures, and whose practice hereafter would call for knowledge of these very subjects. Re-

embering, too, that the great argument in favor of smale physicians is that of modesty, that a woman can e attended by one of her own sex, the demand seemed sconsistent.
If there be indelicacy in a woman consulting with an If there be indelicacy in a woman consulting with an old and tried physician upon her own aliments, as the advocates for female practitioners allege, what shall we think of these young girls sitting down of their own choice to examine the most hidden discusses side by side with hundreds of young, and as the result proved, coarseminded men i. The way out of the difficulty was an easy sue. The male and female students could attend the clinics on alternate days. The young men of the better sort urved this plan. But the ladies made no condition of the kind in their request. They have not yet done so. On the day of their first appearance some of the male patients whose sense of modesty had not yet been merged in devotion to science refused to be operated upon in the presence of women. One such operation did take place, that of the surgical treatment of the hip, in the course of which the insulting jeers occurred which have been so properly censured. The more refused of the students withdrew, and so missed the operation: the surgeon was so conscious of the presence of a mixed audience as to be sensibly hindered and embarrassed; even the patient himself showed in his pain his sense of shame. The lady students alone, we are told by their admirers, were unmoved, and looked on with caim, unwinking screnty.

It was a miraculous triumph of devotion to science

admirers, were unmoved, and looked on with calls, unwhaking serenity.

It was a miraculous triumph of devotion to science
over nature, but it was a miracic not apt to repeat itself in
the case of weaker sisters. Is it best to throw unnecessary obstacles in the war of such women f Did it
not occur to these triumphant young laties when they
returned to the charge on Saturday hast, to question
whether there could be no sirellicance worth consideration in the absence of four hundred of the male students,
or in the cold welcome of the professors and managers.
Surely they are not all ruffians and boors. It is worth
while for them to reflect whether by making the path of
medical study unnecessarily gross and repulsive, they
are not effectually closing the gate to it for all women
less heroic than themselves. It is worth while for
them also to remember, while complaining so loudly of then also to remember, while complaining so loudly of the indecent jeers of a few silly young men, that the mud thrown upon Una in her pligrimage fell harmless to the ground, but the stains she gave her own garnents were in flaceable. Very respectfully, An Authorges. Philadelphia, Nov. 15.

THE WOMEN FIND A CHAMPION.

An "eminent physician" of Philadelphia writing to The Ecening Bulletin, says:

A false position in this matter has occurred to at least a portion of the medical students, partly through a very unfortunate misunderstanding of the reality of the case. The true animus and character of the ladies of the Woman's Medical College is altogether misunderstood. It is not true that, in engaging in the study of a noble profession, their feminine modesty is sacrificed or in any way impaired. The facility with which this quality is impaired in the performance of labors or pursuit of studies, pure in themselves, is not greater in women than in men. And we may challenge any pure-minded physician to show that medical studies at all impair the modesty of men. Then, if not, neither do they that of women. The writer avers, from personal knowledge, that no other circle of fifty women anywhere is likely to present a higher standard of refinement of womanly thought and feeling than is that of the ladies in the faculty and present class of the Woman's Medical College. They are the peers, to say no more, of the young gentlemen of aither of the Colleges, in purity and clevation of character. The experience of Blockley Hospital last Winter bears witness to this; and if, in any single instance, a different impression has ever been "eminent physician" of Philadelphia and elevation of character. The experience of Blockley Hospital last Winter bears witness to this; and if, in any single instance, a different impression has ever been given by exceptional individual action, there is ample evidence of its having been strongly condemned and disallowed. A professional man who, in dealing with these ladies, would presume upon a contrary view, so as to

forget or put aside his own modesty, would be sure to meet with their everlasting contempt and disgust.

Serious disadvantage belongs to another misapprehension. It is imagined that considerable loss must be suffered by the male students from the withholding of important cases from the clinics, unless the other altenative be taken, of presenting to a mixed class such cases as involve what in its presence would be unseemly exposure. As the ladies have had no intention of viating the clinics more than once in the week, this is not true. Here again the writer must be allowed to refer to observation and experience. For the clinical teaching of what is need and experience. For the clinical teaching of what is need and experience for the clinical teaching of what is need and experience. For the clinical teaching of what is need and experience and experience classes to students of either or both sexes, two things only are essential in order to meet the requirements of delicacy without loss to science. One is the avoidance of that over-fastiduous (sometimes prurieal), false delicacy which was ridecied by Charles Dickens a good while ago. The other is the disposition on the pure of the lecturer to maintain the dignity of his subject and by gentlemanly self-respect, as well as respect for his basis class. None who have made the trial upon this basis the sim of his vocation by the true scientific spirit mid by gentlemanly self-respect, as well as respect for his class. None who have made the trial upon this besis have ever failed—none such will ever full or experience the slightest difficulty. If the trath were otherwise, we should have to regard a not inconsiderable part of the practice of medicine by men as now prevailing, as in-volving an immense detriment to personal modesty on what would be the scarcely sufficient plea of necessity— a ground which no medical man will take.

A DAY IN THE TOMES.

For people who are unhappy, and who are inclined to believe that for them life has lost its sweet-ness and its bloom, there is no better emollient than a visit to our city "Tombs." When they enter these logubrious portals, and learn how utterly objectless, hopeless, and comfortless life may become—when they behold crea-tures "made in the image of God," peering from narrow cages, like wild beasts, with no prospect of enlargement save by way of the gallows, or a journey to Sing Sing, ft would be strange indeed if the visitor could not succeed in carrying away some crumbs of comfort. Of course it would not do to compare the emotions of those who are usually to be found in prisons with the feelings of refined ladies and gentlemen, for often a sensitive nature endures more agony from a harsh word or look than the burglar experiences from the blow of a club; indeed, one of the most amazing features of a prison, to the sympathetic visitor, is the apparent equanimity with which the criminal accepts his doom. But when it is remembered that in nincteen cases out of twenty the life of an cutlaw isso wretched that he is never able to count upon a single week of uninterrupted felicity, and that he is always at his wirs cand how to secure his rations, his seeming case and satisfaction are readily explained. is so wretched that he is never able to count apon a single week of minterrupted felicity, and that he is always at his wit's end how to secure his rations, his seeming case and satisfaction are readily explained. That crime inevitably produces misery is adeniable, and not only from the fact that it deprives of all physical and social confert, but in consequence of the spirit of self-loathing which it engenders, togs her with utter hopelessness of the future. Virtue is not to be prized merely as a beautiful abstraction or poetic image, but for the tangible and practical benefits it confers. Such were the thoughts suggested as our reporter entered the vestibule of this dingy and harrowing specimen of Egyptian art a day or two ago. Among the usual army of burglars, pickpockets, forgers, rufflars, &c., who crowd the four dreary corridors of the maie department, are at present confined to no less than five individuals on a charge of murder. One is reletiek Schlee, a GerFman, charged with killing his hother-th-law, Adam Gessell, in Eddridgest has June. The prisoner states that late one evening he was aroused from sleep by the cries of his sixer, who lodged in the same house, and or repairing to her room he was aroused from sleep by the cries of his sicer, who iodged in the same house, and on repairing to her room found that Gesel was drunk, and euraged in beating her. In attempting to protect her, Schlee wrested a sword-cane from the hands of the deceased, and as the blade came out Gesel ran against it, and received a wound in the breast. Several weeks after this he died, and at the inquest another bad wound was found upon his temple, of which Schlee has no knowledge. The prisoner is a little, inoffensive fellow, not quite five feet high, while his brother-in-ha was much stouter and heavier. Since then his unfortunate sister and mother have been compelled to shift for themselves, while the prisoner has languished for four weary months in his dismal cell, without any idea when he is to be tried or what is to be done with him. He has with him various papers recommending him in the warmest terms, one of them setting forth that he was engaged as a nurse in the Union hospitals—a position he occupied for over three years.

Survive the threatened lis. Yours, &c., W. C. M. Philadelphia, Nov. 15.

ANOTHER VIEW—THE WOMEN CRITICISED BY A WOMAN.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The difficulty in the Philadelphia Medical School has resulted, we are told, in the triumph of the ladies, who went to the last chinical lecture in a body, while but a small number of the male students were present. It is a triumph which appears to us more disastrous than a defeat. The indignation, with which the press rebuked the brutal conduct of the young men, a few days ago, was just; nothing can excuse a wanton in sult to a woman; but at the same time there were few candid moderate men who did not question whether the course of the female students had been marked by that the same time there were few candid moderate men who did not question whether the course of the female students had been marked by that the same time there were few candid moderate men who did not question whether the course of the female students had been marked by that the same time there were few candid moderate men who did not question whether the course of the female students had been marked by that the same time there were few candid moderate men who did not question whether the course of the female students had been marked by that the same time there were few candid moderate men who did not question whether the course of the female students had been marked by that the course of the female students had been marked by that the present the Union hespitals—a position defined with having murdered Wm. Keenan in Sheriff st. He is an uneducated young man, 21 years of age, and says he got into difficulty by taking the part of a younger brother, the only blood relative he had always regarded him as extremely friendly until the coasion of his death. Purcell drove a poulity wagon for a hying, and as he was compelled to carry consideration while he had always regarded him as extremely friendly until the coasion of his death. Purcell drove a poulity wagon for a hying, and as he was compelled t

John Real, who was septenced to be hung for the mur-ler of Officer Smedick, but was represent the market of Officer Smedick, but was represent the market of the market o

the Commissioner's paper—the immense value of this prison. Every Sunday morning a service is held by a Methodst minister, and in the atternoon by the Rev. Mr. Heath of the Episcopal Church. Last Sabbath quite a number of charitable ladies from Christ Church participated in the services, and Mr. Heath made an able appeal in behalf of anners. It was a said with the country—we would only diminish somewhat his grant.

Articles which are in universal demand, such as gold behalf of ampers. It was a sadiy impressive spe o behold the unfortunate inmates of the surround ils glaring through their fron gratings like so many scenis giaring through theer from grainings has so many aasts of proy, while the gentle precepts of the Divine ifferer were heard ascending through the hideous and nil-stanned corridors. It is a crying shame that in such eather as the present the miserable beings who are con-ied in the cells should be derived even of the poor miort of sufficient warmth. On the principle that ry inmate is supposed to be innocent until he is proved ity, they are entitled to first-rate treatment until

VINNIE REAM IN ROME AND PARIS. A friend of Vinnie Ream, in Nashville, has received the following letter from that young lady :

My DEAR --: I am now at my work in Rome; hav with my statue of Mr. Lincoln, which I now have er way. Gen. Carpenter, Mr. Trumbull, and others under way. Gen. Carpenter, Mr. Trumbull, and others who saw the model which I now have with me, pronounced it the best likeness which I had made. I stopped several months in Paris while on my way here, and while there spent most of each day in the studio of Gustave Dore, where I modeled a bust of him. The day I left he presented me with a beautiful sketch which he had made for me of his "Judith." It was elegantly framed, and underneath the painting was the inscription, "Offered to Miss Vinnie Ream by her affectionate colleagne, Gustave Dore." This, you know, is very valuable to me, coming from so great an artist; and I know that you will be glad, for my sake, to hear that all the artists here have received me with the greatest cordiality and kindness. Respectfully, Vinnie Ream.

The Yale College Catalogue for 1869-70 has been published, and furnishes in its peculiarly concise style the usual amount of valuable information, including much that is new and important. The list of the faculty and instructors exhibits a few alterations. The Kent Professorship of Law, lately filled by the Hon, Henry Duiton, is at present vacant. No one has yet been selected as the Professor of Mining. Tutors Otis, Sumper, Smith and Keep have withdrawn, and Messer. Tracy Peck, T. L. Day, William C. Wood, and A. P. Tinker have been installed in their stead. The following additions have been made to the corps of instructors: John F. Welr, N. A. Professor of Painting and Design, William C. Robinson, A. M., Instructor in Elementary Law; D. Cady Eaton, A. M., Professor of the History and Crinicism of Art; Simeon E. Baldwin, A. M., Instructor in Commercial Law and the Law of Wills and Administration; Johnson T. Platt, LL. B., Instructor in Pleading, Evidence, and Equity Jurisprudence; Daniel H. Wells, C. E. Assistant in Civil Engineering; and William G. Mixter, Ph. B. Assistant in Analytical Chemistry. The whole number of students in the University is 786, 12 more than last year. In the Theological Department there is an increase of ten over last year in the number of students; in the Law Department au increase of one; in the Medical Department, five; in the Scientific Department one; and in the Academical Department a decrease of one. A deduction of four is made for names in serted twice in different departments. A change is made in the manner of recording the students in the scientific school, the names of the graduate and undergraduate students being presented separately. The Senior class numbers 114; the Junior 106; the Sephonore 165, and the Freshman 143. The terms of admission, courses of instruction, estimate of expenses, amount of beneficiary finds and scholarships, and the various rules and regulations, are in general identical with the corresponding features of last year a catalogue. There are, however, a YALE COLLEGE-CATALOGUE OF 1869-70 The Yale College Catalogue for 1869-70 has locrease of 2,000 volumes in the various libraries. In size, form, and arrangement, the catalogue resembles its pre-decessor, and is a model of typographical neathess.
[New-Haven Palladium.

Garibaldi has written a letter in reply to the invitation he has received to attend the Council which is to be held at Naples in December, in opposition to that which is to be held at the same time in Rome. He says that if the present century could only point to this Congreas of liberty and reason it would be worthy of rank ing among the best in the history of human progress.

teen to sixty-five years, and "the age period," beyond this limit. Looking at a human being, purely as an instrument of preduction, to ascertain his capital value, we must find out what it costs to bring him up to fifteen years. The expense of his training and support up to that point measures his pecuniary value to the comnumity. New, it has been ascertained in Germany by various careful computations that the cost of bringing up a male child of a laborer, to the age of fifteen, is about 750 thalers, or say \$750 currency. This expense, Mr. Kapp believes, can be safely estimated as double in this country.

Each male laborer, then, over fifteen who lands on this oast, is worth to the country precisely what it would cost to produce him here-that is, about \$1,500. But a female laborer is estimated at half that cost, inasmuch as her labor as a child is of more value than a boy's, and therefore balances more of the expense.

Among the immigrants arriving, at least one-fifth are under fifteen years; but on the other hand, many arrive of the class of skilled laborers or professions, the cost of whose training would be at least five times that of a common laborer. There are more men, too, than women: so that it would be a fair estimate to feonsider the emi-

so that it would be a fair estimate to feonsider the emigrants as divided economically into half male and half
female, or worth each say \$1,125 capital value to this
country. They bring beside with them—as it is well ascertained—an average cash property of \$150; so that each
emigrant may be considered as importing a capital of
\$1,275 into the United States.

The number of emigrants who arrived in the port of
New-York between May 5, 1837, and January 1, 1800, is
\$4,003,921; so that from this source alone we have derived
an increase of national wealth in 22 years of \$5,149,713,525;
Assuming the emigration into the whole Union to be
300,000 souls per year, we have an annual import of \$332,500,000, or a gain of more than \$1,000,000 per day.

This ingenious calculation will give us some feable conception of the golden tide which flows to our shores each
year, and of the source of the annualing annual increase
of our production and wealth. Mr. Kapp deserves high
commendation for the ingenuity and industry he has
shown in thus analyzing our emigration statistics, and
proving the economical value of this current of population.

But in the light of science, we are conveying to reach

But, in the light of science, we are compelled to point

Hon.

But, in the light of science, we are compelled to point out what seem to us omissions in these economical resconings, which will somewhat modify the results. The capital value of an object is not determined merely by the cost of its production, but also by another element—the demand for it. Thus, if a hundred new sewing-machines are produced, they are worth to the community not merely what they cost to make, but what the demand for them will bring. If there has been an over-production of sewing-machines, or they are of poor quality, their worth sinks, and their money-value to the community may fall below the cost of manufacture. The same is true of all articles which are parts of the capital of a country. Their money-value or price is conditioned by cost of production and the relation of demand to supply. It is true also of animals. A cow or a horse is worth not alone what it costs to produce it, but what the demand will bring. Some, from adventitions circumstances, will fall below the cost of production; some will rise above. It. Many fine horses which cost no moon to raise than poor ones, are worth far more to the country, because the demand for them is greater, while many poor ones sink below their cost, because the demand is unreasonably small. So with human beings, if we look at them purely as instruments of production. An ichot costs as much, perhaps more, to raise as a lad of orther ary intelligence, but he is of no capital value. A factor's costs as much, perhaps more, to raise as a nary intelligence, but he is of no capital value, boy whose brain has worked intensely as he by boy whose brain has worked intensely as he brone their though costing no more in education than a dult dieth per in the next house, finds himself at fifteen we deadle the other in his market value, solely because demand for his labor is greater. The wages or sharry men in the professions are not measured solely by cost of their education, but by the price which the services will bring in the market; and this is determined mainly, though not entirely, by demand and supply. When an emigrant lands in this country, his cand When an emigrant lands in this country, his capital value is conditioned by these two elements, cost of pro-

value is conditioned by these two tended very year among the emigrants, a few thousand of poor, ignorant, and rather weakly women who become sewing women in the great cities. These, on Mr. Kapp's estimate, should be worth \$7.0 cach. But, owing to the crowded state of the market for such instruments of production, and to their own ignorance, and the consequent small demand for each seamstress, those women are probably of scarcely any pecuniary value to the community, and are often a burden. On the very property of the Commissioners of Emigration there will be this Winter some thousands of able-bodied men, who not only produce hothing, but are supported by the contributions to the Emigration Fund of their more industrious fellows. These certainly are not worth \$1.175 capital to the nation. Then take the very considerable number of the four million emigrants who have been entirely non-producers—being either paupers, or criminals, or diseased, or who have a meriested children, failed into the hands of the der of Officer Emedick, but was reprieved, seeing fit to preserve a stately silence, nothing more could be elicited than is already known.

In the female prison three women, named Lydia Griffin colored), Elien Utt, and Margaret Anderson, are also held on indictments for murder.

There are at present about 300 persons confined in the prison. Every Sunday morning a service is held by

Articles which are in universal demand, such as gold and silver, depend for their value mainly on the cost of production. So universal is the demand here for ordinary maile labor, that its saine will not vary minen from the expense of its production in this country. This cost Mr. Kapp has probably exaggerated, in making it double that of Germany. It would be safe, however, reckoning from the expense of supporting a laborer's male child in Germany, to call the capital value of the most ordinary farminand at least \$1,000 or \$1,100 in the United States.

This estimate alone would justify all the Commissioner's enthusiasin as to the pecuniary value of emigration.

It is a little less than was the old market-value of the male slave—for the reason, probably, as Mr. Olmstead has shown, that the pecuniary value of slaves was somewhat speculative, based on the expectation of profit from the best cotten hands.

There is another method of obtaining "the capital value" of the male emigrant, which we throw out for the consideration of your readers interested in questions of political economy.

Lach laborer is worth (secuniarily) to the country, the profits from his production over and above the expense of his export. His average cost to his employer is, say fee per month and "keep," or about \$100 per annum. It is believed that an ordinary profit on common labor spon a farm is from 15 to 185 per cent. This would leave the gain to the contry from 80 to 375 annually. This, at seven per cent interest, would represent just ghout the capital value estimated above, or about \$1,00 or \$1,100 for an average male laborer.

No. 19 East Fourth 21, Nov. 3, 1869.

HOW MUCH THE PEOPLE HAVE SACRIFICED. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I read Mr. N. Sands's letter in THE TRIBUNE with deep interest. I presume his purpose was to give an accurate view of the real sacrifices made by the people from 1860-1 to 1868-9, inclusive, a period of nine years. I have taken a half hour to ascertain from your tables of receipts and expenditures this point, with the following results:

Total amount received from loans and Treas-Total amount repaid on loans, &c. 3,402,779,835

Credit to loans, &c. \$2,517,236,858
Credit to receipts from all other sources than loans, &c. 2,681,491,936

The entire expenditure being only\$4.908,728,794 of which only \$2,081,491,936 were raised by taxation of the people, or nearly \$4,000,000,000 less than your estimate.

Indeed, we may fairly deduct from this sum the miscellaneous receipts, amounting to \$279,875,988, which were raised not from taxation of the people, but chiefly from fines, confiscations, sales of surplus stores, ships of war, &c., &c. This would leave the actual taxes and imposts de., de. This would leave the actual taxes and imposts for nine years only a fraction over \$200,000,000 per annun, or in all \$1,80,915,948. The balance of loans, \$2,517,236,558, now due, was surplus capital, partly of our own citizens, partly of Europeans, cheerfully loaned on good interest, and instead of being deemed a burden, was a coveted boon to the capitalists. Whether this loan should be perpetuated indefinitely, like the debt of England, as a reason of taxing our people, is a question for free Americans to decide. Capitalists may desire to hold on to the bonds; the people, I think, will wish to pay them off at an early day.

New Fork, Nov. 5, 1869.

CONVERTED BY THE TRIBUNE.

To the Editor of The Trabune. SIR: The writer's father, an old-school gentleman of fine mind and rare ability, an ardent Protectionist and friend of Henry Clay, would never, until iste in life, read THE TRIBUNE, on account of his dislike of the editor and his "isms," as he said. A son, on returning home after an absence, brought with him his subscription to THE DAILY TRIBUNE, while the father contipued to read another daily. There were several sons in the family, "Tribune readers," and they of course took the favorite paper into the family-room every evening, while the venerable father retired to his private room with his. Then, after each was read, the old gentleman would come into the family-room and drop his paper upon the table, and then the sons all knew enough to offer an exchange, which was generally accepted. Shortly after, it took no acute eye to notice that his paper was sooner read than theirs (this was about the lime of the Kansas troubles); and it was with no small satisfaction that they slyly nudged each other and suggested that "things were workin". Their father, too, was becoming a Tribune reader, and, from a life-long Conservative, The Tribune and Kansas doings made him a radical Free-Soiler. in the family, "TRIBUNE readers," and they of course

cal Free Soiler.
After & few months, the respective subscriptions being

two stations a little less than a mile apart, was fixed on the 1st of this month at five cents, if a ticket is bought, and ten cents if it is paid on the cars. This is imperaand ten cents if it is paid on the cars. This is imperatively ordered to be collected from every passenger, and
if any one refuses to pay more than three cents (the legal
fare), he is unserementously put off the train. By a State
law the legal fare is fixed at three cents per mile except
when otherwise provided by special charter. As this
company has not been excepted by its charter from the
general rule this charge of three times the legal fare is a
downright imposition. The matter in any single instance
is of no great consequence, but when the fact that the
travel between these two stations is very great is taken
into consideration, it becomes a matter of importance.

Fiermonit, N. I., Nov. 13, 1869. "COMMUTER."

ANDREW JOHNSON AND HIS AFFINITIES. To the Editor of The Tribunc.

Sin: I have chanced upon the inclosed picture-from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper of Apri 21, 1860, and containing portraits of Howell Cobb, Jefferson Davis, James L. Orr, Samuel Houston, Robert, M. T. Hunter, Andrew Johnson, James H. Hammond, and Robert Toombs, all these prominent politicians whose names were likely to come before the Charleston Convennames were likely to come before the charleston Convention as Presidential candidates—which is to my mind, suggestive of the eternal equities, the everiasting laws of gravitation, the final finding of true levels, showing new bodies and minds that are thrown for a time-out of their natural orbits or spheres, return to their affinities when the disturbing force is spent. Andrew Johnson, associated in this picture, in 1800, with Davis, Toombs, Orr, Cobb & Co., is in 1800—web, in 1800 the Devil has his own.

Nos. 8, 1800 Nov. 8, 1869.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OF GOVERNMENT INTEREST. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I was glad to see the suggestion in your paper a few days ago that the interest be paid quarterly by the Government. In connection with that, it seems to me that if the issues were so arranged as to mature me that if the Issues were so arranged as to mature every month, it would add greatly in their popularity as an investment. If an Issue was made on the first day of every month, with the interest payable at the end of three months, the investment in each alternate, an income every two months, and in the issues of Japuary, April, July and October, an income every three months. The convenience of such an arrangement cannot be questioned. Perhaps this might facilitate a loan at four per cent, and help payour obligations.

Phyladelphia Pa. Nov. 13, 1869.**

WM. HART CARL.

Phyladelphia Pa. Nov. 13, 1869.** Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 13, 1869.

ALMOST ANOTHER RAILROAD SLAUGHTER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sin: One afternoon, a few days ago, the Bloomfield and Montelair train on the Morris and Essex Railroad, that should have left New-York at 3:50, left ten minutes behind time, and ran from the Hackensack Bridge to Newark at a rate of speed not less than 40 Bridge to Newark at a rate of speed not less than 40 miles an hour. This is all right if nothing breaks; but the axie of the tender of this same train did break a fittle later when moving slowly up a steep grade at High Bridge near Montclair. Had this axie of the tender broken before reaching Newark, loss of life could hardly have been avoided. On a road with such curves and grades as on the Morris and Essex, extra caution and right are much be exercised or the passenger travel to vighance must be exercised, or the passenger travel to Newark will be transferred to the Newark and New-York,

THE DECIMAL STANDARD OF RATES THE BEST. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sik: Your Washington correspondent recently telegraphed that Postmaster-General Cresswell will recommend a reduction of the price charged for registering letters to six cents. I hope he will not suggest that figure. Let it be five cents. The old bungling rates of "sixpenees" and "shillings" have given place to a regular convenient declinal currency, and it seems to me that it would be contrary to the tendency of the age to recommend a six-cent rate in any public department.

New-Tork, Nov. 15, 1869.

PROGRESS.

CALIFORNIA-THE OTHER SIDE OF THE STORY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Being myself one of many thousands of workingmen in this State who are unable to find employment, I wish, through your paper, to warn poor men who have work now, not to leave it, expecting to grow suddenly rich here. The trades are all full, and the workington of small means will find it far better to spend his money for a small farm on the prairies than to emigrate to the Pasific coast.

Son Prancisco, Cal., Nov. 6, 1869.

SECOND-HAND CLOTHING FOR POOR CHILDREN. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: In the severe weather approaching, will not your readers kindly remember the shivering little girls in our industrial schools, and the mif-clad boys we are sending to the West from the lodging-houses! We will send for all packages of second-hand clothing, if the address be mailed to this office, No. 19 East Fourth-st; or they can be expressed directly here. J. Macy. Ase't Sec'y Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth-st., N. Y.

GIVE US THEIR NAMES. To the Editor of The Iribune.

SIR: Since your correspondent has told "the true story of how the medical students hooted the ladies" at the Pennsylvania Hospital, will he, or she, or somebody, now be humane enough to give the names of these modern medicine men to the public, that in the fu-ture all women may be saved the humination of employ-ing them as physicians?

New-York, Nov. 14, 1869.

GENERAL NOTES.

The latest new silver district opened is on the north fork of the Cache-a-la-Poudre. A new town called Livermore has already been faid out. The district

Omaha is projecting a grand hotel to cost \$150,000 of which \$23,000 has been subscribed, but the subscription lags now on account of a rule prohibiting any one from taking more than two shares. The Canadian wood-choppers have just sent

to Detroit a "champion" wainut log which, if the quality is good, is expected to produce wood worth They challenge the States to produce another as A London weekly journal printed an obituary notice of Earl Derby before his death, prefacing the

sketch with the remark that his lordship was not dead but probably would be before the paper reached its A Russian merchant named Sidoron, who has been making an exploration of the Kara Sea, has suc ceeded in reaching the months of the river Obl, in Siberia,

and is about to make a thorough examination of the district in the belief that the navigation of that river can be made of commercial importance. Many years ago a Dutch minister went to Waldoborough, Me., to preach, and also to doctor the people for their physical infirmities. His practice was to visit all the people every spring and bleed them all, and

visit all the people every Spring and bleed them all, and charge them to cents a visit. In this way be collected quite a sum out of the burghers of the town. The people at last found out his true character and dismissed him, thinking that it was enough to be bled from their pockets without losing blood from their veins.

The Terre Haute Journal says that there is a little boy in that city, 13 years of age, who performs nearly as wonderfully as the Davenport brothers in the

rope tying business. On several occasions he has been placed in a darkened room, securely tied. In a few seconds after being left alone the ropes were untied and the little fellow sat at liberty. On being asked by his father how it was done he replied that he could not tell or explain, as the business was done by some agency to him unknown! A skull of immense proportions with horns attached was recently discovered on the Merced River, in Mariposa County, California. The horns are round, smooth, symmetrical, hollow at the base, and permanent.

Support, symmetrical, notice at the case, and permanent. The teeth are eight on each side, but united, constituting a solid row. The first five are rather sharply serrated, and the last three molars are considerably flattened for grinding. The head and horns weigh together 320 pounds. The horns measure five feet four inches in length, and 28 inches in circumference. About a month ago a sister of Daniel Curtin, accompanied by her husband and eight small children, arrived in Lafayette, Indiana, from Ireland, and

took up their residence with Mr. Curtin. Nothing of importance was noticed concerning the condition of the woman, and on Tuesday evening last she retired to her bed as usual, and slept soundly during the night. Awaking on Wednesday morning, she complained of being unable to distinguish any object, and was perfectly blind. Since then her condition has remained unchanged. Amherst students tell the following story of Prof. W. S. Tyler of that Institution: "One morning in the Winter of 1867, after there had been a heavy fall of snow, the boys came into the recitation soom, pounding and stamping their heavy boots, and making a great deni snow, the boys came into the recitation soom, pounding and stamping their heavy boots, and making a great deal of noise. The Professor scelded them sharply, and wound up saving: 'Those who are so valiant with their heels had better come up and stamp out my paths.' After the recitation the class was called together and it was voted that the thing be done that evening. Ere their task was done the loys were invited in, good closer was spread, a social hour enjoyed, and thus the evening passed. But noxt merding the Professor found all the old brooms and shovels piled up on his front porch. So, just before commencing the regitation, he remarked that those students who had tost their class-canes might find them by calling upon him."

them by calling upon him A circular reciting the work done in the Michigan Orphan Asylum at Adrian during the past year, after describing the institution and acknowledging many bountiful gifts, adds, as an illustration of what children superintended by women can do, under the spur of a sufficient motive, that the Asylum farm has been

richer paper." was the expected rejoinder; and from that time to his death-bed he was still a "Tribune reader."

New York, Nov. 5, 1800.

AN IMPOSITION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: On the Northern Railroad of NewJersey, the fare between Upper and Lower Piermont, two stations a little less than a mile apart, was fixed on

The Panhandle News describes an ice-moun tain situated in Hamilton Co., W. Va., 25 miles porthwest of Winchester. The western side of this mountain is covered with loose stone of a light color from base to has been found there as late as the middle of september. It may exist throughout the entire year, if the rocks were removed to a sufficient depth. What seems strange is that the side of the mountain where the ice is found is exposed to the sun throughout the day, and it is said that the sun does not have as much effect in melting the ice as continuous rains. At the base of the mountain is a spring of water, very clear and cold. Some years age the owner of the property removed the stone and erected a small log dairy or spring house, in which meats can be kept at any season as safe as they can be preserved in an ice-house.

An exchange says that there may be seen daily on Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, a man clad in faultless apparel, with a great diamond upon his breast, validly endeavoring to outglitter the magnificent solitaire upon his finger. In a German university he learned chemistry and not even Liebig knew it better. His occupation is and not even Labig knew it better. His occupation is the mixing and the adulteration of liquors. Give him a dozen casks of deodorized alcohol, and the next day cach of them will represent the name of a genume wine or a popular spirit. He enters a wholesale drug store, bearing a large basket on his arm. Five pounds of feeland moss are first weighted out to him. To raw inquor this imparts a degree of smoothness, of oleaginousness, that gives to imitation brandy the gibness of that while is best matured. An astringent called catcha, that would shoot close the mouth of an inkstand, is next in order. A couple of ounces of strychnine, next called for, are quickly conveyed to the vest pocket, and a pound of sulphate of zinc (white vitriol) is as silently placed in the bottom of the basket. The oil of cognac, the snipharic acid, and other articles that give fire and body to the liquid poison, are always kept in store. These things are the staples of his art, and the mixer buys them at different places. Chemistry alone discovers the chem. Among drinkers the question is asked with alarm, "Have we Bourbon among ust"

Prof. N. T. Lupton, of the Southern University, Greenboro', Ala., at the request of Prof. Heavy, Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution, has recently made an examination of some of the most interesting Indian mounds in Alabama. These mounds, he says, are found at frequent infervals for a handred miles or more along the river. Near the small village of Carthage is a collection of more than 20. These are truncated, rectangular pyramids, averaging about 20 feet in hight. As the field has been cultivated for many years, some of them have been plowed down nearly to the common level, while one towers up over 30 feet, and is covered with a luxuriant growth of forest frees, one of which measures nearly three feet in diameter. One of these mounds Prof. Lupton opened, by digging a well 8 feet square into it perpendicularly from the ton. At a depth of three feet, portions of two skeletons were found, will their heads toward the East. The teeth only were in a good state of preservation; the remaining bonce nearly alf crimithed on being handled. At the depth of about eight feet the remains of three or more skeletons were found similar to the first. The bottom portion of a vase was here found, which, on being removed, disclosed a circular opening about one foot in diameter, around the sales of which were the charred remains of wood, showing that a stake or wooden pillar once eccupied this opening. About a foot from the bottom of this opening, at the depth of 16 feet from the surface, the remains of several skeletons were found; with one plece of charred ione, were found around this opening. Only a few atone implefit to powder when landled. Mussel shells were occasionally met with white digging, also charcod, because implements were found, and the conclusion is drawn that a stake or pillar was originally planted over the grave of several personages of distinction and victius burned thereat. A singularly curved ornament of wood was obtained, which is supposed to have formed the top of the stake. It is apparently covered with paint, which accounts for its preservatio sity, Greenboro', Ala., at the request of Prof. Henry, Sec retary of the Smithsonian Institution, has recently made

REMARKABLE ESCAPES FROM DEATH.

EXPLOSION NEAR CINCINNATI-A EDILDING

At 7:25 o'clock on Thursday morning, the boiler of the two-story planing-mill of Henderson's Long, in Covington, Kentricky, exploded, with such force as to completely destroy the building. The brick walls of the editics were thrown out and demelished, and the roof, floors, and machinery, disjointed and broken, tambled in dire confusion into the center of the building, kniling one edifice were thrown out and demonstrea, and the root, floors, and machinery, disjointed and broken, tambled in dire confusion into the center of the building, kalling one man outright and burying thirteen other persons in the runs. The sound was dult and heavy, but the concussion was felt in many parts of that city. In a few minates the bells rung out the alarm of fire, and the engines came rushing to the scene of the accident. The news of the fearful disaster spread like which the news of the fearful disaster spread like which the news of the fearful disaster spread like which the news of the fearful disaster spread like which the news of the fearful disaster spread like which the news of the fearful disaster. The building was completely destroyed. Sixteen persons were known to be about the premises. Some were certainly in the runs. Men anxiously sought their friends; women wrung their hands in anxioth, as they thought of the possible fate of their husbands and brothers; children cried; men mounted the smoking runs, and began removing the rubbash to relieve the distresses of those immured in that dreadful prison of broken joists, and mackmery, and hirek, and dust, and smoke. But, frightful as it was, all were saved but the unfortunate engineer, who was in the basement, and was instantly killed. The larger number were not disabled, and in a few minutes threaded their own way out of the wilderness of broken timbers. Michael Siick, from the second floor, came out with single bruses. W. A. Smith and George Smith, from the same floor, escaped with a few scratchers. shight bruises. W. A. Shiffi and George Smith, from the same floor, escaped with a few scrate has a firm Strowbridge was in the gangway with his arms full of boards when the explosion occurred. When he had time to recover from the shock, he found himself 25 feet away, comparatively unburt, and able to get out without a sessione. Henry Pinning, on the second floor, was entangled in the rubbish, but was soon extricated without a scratch. He complained of his back being a little lame, but this was probably the result of his efforts to get out. Theodore Noah, on this second floor, came out comparatively safe from injuries. Folson Noah was caught by the wrist between two joists, and must have smothered had he not been early removed from the vise that held him. William A. Johnson was on the first floor, at one of the machines, and was entangled in the ruins, but was lifted out. Wm. Fathergill, employed in the second story, was blown into the lumber-yard immediately on the west, and was found on a pile of boards in an insensible constition. He, however, appeared to have suffered only from the sh. ck. for he was able to be out in the afternoon. Michael Lehman, who was also in the building, found himself in the yard of Mr. Levis, across the alley on the seast but how he managed to get there, with but few braises, to one can tell. Louis Bowen and Henry Myers were both on the first floor, and were buried in the ruibbish, but fluilly managed, after ten minutes' suspense, to crawl out—the latter considerably brilised, but neither dangerously hart. Mr. Bowen was bruised from head to foot, and had to be taken home in a carriage, but was not fatally najured. Daniel Harrington was in the south-east corner of the building, in the second story, and was thrown into Eignthest upon his shoulder. That he was not badly burt appears miraculous. William Long, one of the proprietors, was sitting in the front office at the time, and was thrown through the window into the street, his clothing forn and beek somewhat him. same floor, escaped with a few scratches. Abram bridge was in the gang way with his arms full of when the explosion occurred. When he had recover from the shock, he found himself

THE COURTS.

CRIMINAL

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Levi Johnson, a sailor, was committed by Justice Hogan, for having stolen from Thomas N. Brown of No. 338 Pearlet, and a watch valued at \$40.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday. 13175 before Justice Ledwith, John Brennan, Frederick Had-ley and George Roullette, boys, aged respectively, 14, 17, and 16 years, were committed in default of \$500 ball each for having stolen from Victor Quaffrain of No. 707 Breadi way two "switches" and one waterfall of numan hair, together worth \$16. The juvenile offenders claimed that another boy, not acrested broke open the case containing the property and gave the hait to them. . Two other com-plaints were preferred against Brenum; one by Lour Hoppe, of No. 12s West Twelfth-st., from whom the same three boys are alleged to have stolen \$10 worth of sliver, spoons, and one by William Murphy of No. 60 Nassau-st, who charges Brennan with stealing a pair of guiters, mind

At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, be of fore Justice Mansfield, Thomas Malone, ared 19, was charged with having attempted to carry trong from the inquor store of James Lang, No. 111 Avenue 8, a quantity of cigars and liquors, valued at \$250. He was discovered ransacking the place, on Wednesday nightly by Officer Godfrey, having entered by forcing out a panel, in the front basement door. Malone, who is a carpenter, pleaded not gailty. He was committed for strait in deaf and of bail. Frederick Riceke was charged by Johns Josehim, No. 99 Bowery, with having stolery property valued at \$394. The complainant is a sobject-suist, and the Jone last Riceke was engaged by him as assistant, but soon left. Homediately after, Josehim discovered that a large number of meerschaum pipes, foliactor peopless, tobacco, and cigars were missing. Beeke was found a few days ago at No. 22 Chryshe-st., and appendict the was held in bail to answer. At Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, be-

DEATH FROM CHEOROPORSE MUNTER & MUNTER

An inquest will be held to-day at No. 69 and Watte st., over the body of James McCarty, who ded the from the effect of chloroform, alleged to have been if sol administered professionally, by Dr. Buttles of No. 184 Tro-Mark's place. Deceased has long been suffering from bemorrhoids, and concluded to sabmit to a surgical benorrholds, and concluded to salomit to a surrival operation. Dr. Thomas C. Fisnell, with several other physicians, made a post-morten examination, and ascertained that the hears and liver of McCarly were very much diseased. The jury will be composed of medical men. Dr. Buttle there's postificely having administered chloroform. He says how as about to do so, when the patient suddenly and nucespectedly expired.

THE GRANDST MURDER UNITA to elqueq

James Lee, who shot Wm. Keane in Alder Vanos nah Miller's "Bank" saloon, at No. 398 Grand st., on Monday last, was yesterday held to ball by Cormer Ro

the sum of \$10,000. Mr. Daniel Beckman of No. 234 East Twenty-screenth st., and doing business at No. 19 Stanton-st. became surety. will be generally accepted as the most striking, and